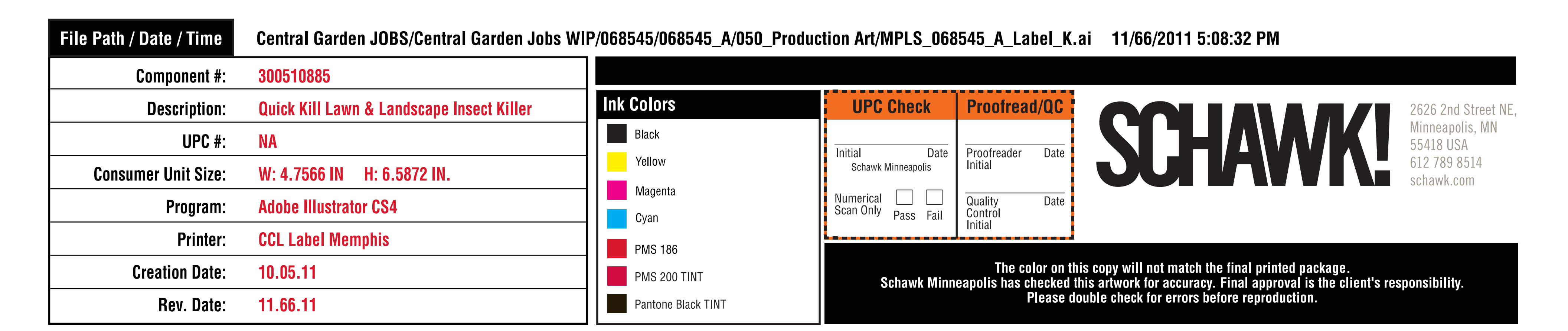




File Path / Date / Time	Central Garden JOBS/Central Garden Jobs WIP/068545/068545_A/050_Production Art/MPLS_068545_A_Label_K.ai 11/66/2011 5:08:32 PM
Component #:	300510885
Description:	Quick Kill Lawn & Landscape Insect Killer
UPC #:	NA
Consumer Unit Size:	W: 4.7566 IN H: 6.5872 IN.
Program:	Adobe Illustrator CS4
Printer:	CCL Label Memphis
Creation Date:	10.05.11
Rev. Date:	11.66.11

Ink Colors
- Black
- Yellow
- Magenta
- Cyan
- PMS 186
- PMS 200 TINT
- Pantone Black TINT

UPC Check
Initial Date
Schawk Minneapolis
Numerical Scan Only Pass Fail

Proofread/QC
Proofreader Initial Date
Quality Control Initial Date

SCHAWK!
2626 2nd Street NE,
Minneapolis, MN
55418 USA
612 789 8514
schawk.com

Instrucciones en español dentro de panel posterior

Open for Precautionary Statements, First Aid and complete Directions for Use.



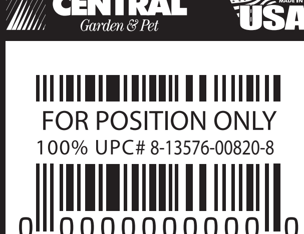
Quick Kill™

LAWN & LANDSCAPE INSECT KILLER

READY-TO-SPRAY

Where to Use	**Lawns Trees and shrubs Roses and flowers** Outside surfaces of buildings
Kills	Ants (including fire ants), gypsy moth, bagworm, budworm & leafroller, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworm, sod webworm, tent caterpillar, leafminer, millipedes, spiders, scorpions, springtails, silverfish, firebrats, grasshoppers, crickets, mole cricket, earwigs, cockroaches, chinch bug, boxelder bug, plant bug, lace bug, leafhoppers, spittlebugs, psyllids, whitefly, aphids, cicadas, scales, mealybug, adelgids, treehoppers, thrips, weevils & billbugs, ground beetles, (Japanese beetle, pillbug, sowbug, black turf Ataenius, bark beetle & pine shoot beetle), borers, elm leaf beetle, and other listed lawn & garden pests, wasps & yellow jackets, bees, carpenter bees, flies, including house fly
When to Use	**To treat lawns and vegetation: When insects or damage first appear** When using as perimeter treatment: Early in season or when insects appear
How Much to Use	Mixes automatically when you spray
Coverage	Treats up to 4,267 sq. ft.

Distributed by:
AMBRANDS
2030 Powers Ferry Road, Suite 370
Atlanta, Georgia 30339
EPA Reg. No. 279-3347-73342
EPA Est. 70815-GA-1_A, 59144-GA-1_B
Subscript used is first letter of Run Code on Container
800-265-0761
info@excelmktg.com
www.amdro.com
300510887-10/11



FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-265-0761 for Emergency Assistance.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Skin contact (vapor or powder) may be followed by transient tingling or numbness, usually of the face, but this subsides without treatment. This product is a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestines should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive

For Information Regarding the Use of this Product Call 1-800-265-0761.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

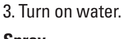
- This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp.
- Do not apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches.
- Do not apply when windy or when heavy rainfall is expected.
- Care should be used when spraying to avoid fish and reptile pets in/around ornamental ponds.
- This product is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply this product to or allow to drift to blooming plants if bees are in the area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

How to Use the Ready to Spray Applicator





1. Shake Well.
2. Make sure control lever is in the **OFF** position. Attach to hose.
3. Turn on water.

Spray

1. Aim towards direction of application and away from you.
2. Turn control lever to **ON** to begin spraying.
3. Spray evenly and as directed for specified type of treatment area.

Stop

1. When finished turn control lever to **OFF**.
2. Turn faucet **OFF**. Discharge residual water pressure by turning control lever **ON** and **OFF** again.
3. Disconnect Sprayer and Store / Discard as instructed.

How to Use – Outdoors

LAWNS	
To Kill Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Mole Crickets, Sod Webworms, Weevils and other listed Pests in Lawns	• Uniformly apply over lawn. Contents will treat up to 2,133 sq. ft. of lawn. • Lawn should not be longer than 3 inches at the time of application. • Repeat application is necessary only if there are signs of renewed insect activity.
Ant Mound Treatments	• To treat ant mounds including imported fire ant mounds, focus the spray to fully soak each mound and the immediate surrounding area. Use 1 quart to treat 40 mounds. • For best results, apply in cool weather, such as in early morning or late evening hours, but not in the heat of the day.

ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, FLOWERS and TREES	
To Kill Ants, (including cut ants), Aphids, Bagworms, Earwigs, Sow Bugs, Millipedes, Beetles, Weevils, Plant Bugs, Leaf-cutting Bees, Sawflies, Caterpillars, Moths and other listed pests on Ornamentals, Roses, Flowers and Trees (including deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, ground covers, bedding plants, annuals, perennials, and foliage plants).	• Spray up to the point of runoff making sure to cover all sides of leaves and trunk. Retreat if pests return. • For ground covers, bedding plants, foliage, annuals and perennials, apply as a uniform spray. 1 quart will treat between 2,133 and 4,267 sq. ft. Repeat treatment as necessary to achieve control using higher application rates as pest pressure & foliage area increases. Repeat application should be limited to no more than once per seven days. Certain plants may be sensitive to the final spray solution. A limited area should be treated and observed for one week prior to application to the entire planting.

NUISANCE PESTS ON OUTDOOR SURFACES	
To Kill Ants, Earwigs, Crickets, Spiders and other named Pests on Outside Surfaces and Around Buildings **NOTE: The application of this product to vinyl and aluminum siding (particularly lightly colored, aged, weathered or otherwise damaged) may result in staining, bleaching or discoloration. Factors such as extreme heat and direct sunlight can promote damage. Before applying this product to vinyl or aluminum siding, treat a small area and evaluate 30 minutes later to allow any potential staining to occur. Regardless of the test results, do not apply to vinyl or aluminum siding while exposed to direct sunlight or during the heat of the day.**	• Apply to point of runoff to vegetation such as bushes and trees around buildings and other structures. • For ants, apply to any trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants may be found. • To prevent pests from entering buildings, apply solution to a band of soil and vegetation 5 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the building. Also, treat the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet where pests are active and may find entrance. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area, using 1 quart per 2,133 sq. ft. • The surface to be treated should be dry at the time of application.
To Kill Carpenter Ants Outdoors	• Apply to carpenter ant trails around doors and windows and other places where carpenter ants have been observed or are expected to forage. • For best results, locate and treat carpenter ant nests. • Apply a perimeter treatment as described above. • To protect firewood from carpenter ants (and termites), apply to the soil beneath where the firewood will be stacked. Use 1 quart to treat 640 square feet. DO NOT treat firewood with this product. • Not intended to replace structural treatments. For termites – not recommended as sole protection against termites. Such applications are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, get a professional inspection.
To Kill Bees and Wasps Outside	• Application to nests should be made late in the evening when insects are at rest. • Thoroughly spray nest and entrance and surrounding areas where insects alight.

ATTENTION - IMPORTANT
Keep people and pets off surfaces until dry.
Protect aquariums from spray mist.
Do not treat pets with this product.

**PESTS CONTROLLED / PLAGAS QUE CONTROLA	
Caterpillars, Butterflies and Moths / Orugas, mariposas y polillas	Tent forming caterpillars, cocoon forming caterpillars, chrysalis forming caterpillars. Leaf feeding caterpillars (including leaves of flowering plants, bushes and other ornamentals, vegetables and trees), fruit eating caterpillars, legume feeding caterpillars, vegetable feeding caterpillars, stem and trunk boring caterpillars, and leafrolling caterpillars. Caterpillars of the Yucca Moth family such as Fairy moths and Yucca moths; Clothes moth family; Bagworm moth family, Gelechiid moth family such as Potato tuber moths; Ermine Moth family such as Ailanthus Webworm moth; Clear Winged moth family such as Manroot borer, Squash Vine borer, Doll's Clearwing moth, California Sycamore borer; Tortricid Moth family (millers) such as Fruit Tree Leafroller moth, Orange Tortrix, and Codling moth; Skippers such as Least Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, and Long-tail Skipper; Swallowtails such as Green Swallowtail, Zebra Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail (Orange Tail, Orange Puppy), Pale Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Eastern Black Swallowtail, Spicebush Swallowtail, and Phoebus; Whites, Sulphurs and Orange Tips family such as Sara Orange Tip, Great Southern White, and European Cabbage Butterfly; Gossamer-Winged Butterflies family such as Great Purple Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Early Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Harvester, Silvery Blue, Brown Elfin, Marine Blue, American Copper, and Gray Hairstreak; Metalmark family such as Northern Metalmark; Snout Butterflies family such as Common Snout Butterfly; Brush-Footed Butterfly family such as Gulf Fritillary, White Peacock, Harris' Checkerspot, Painted Lady (Thistle butterfly), American Painted Lady (Painted Beauty), Baltimore, Zebra (Yellow-barred Heliconian), Viceroy, White Admiral (Banded Purple), Mourning Cloak, Milbert's Tortoise Shell, Pearl Crescent, Question Mark, Buckeye, Great Spangled Fritillary, and Red Admiral; Hackberry and Goatweed Butterfly family such as Hackberry butterfly; Satyrs, Nymphs and Arctics family such as Wood Nymph (American Grayling), White Wood Satyr, Eyed Brown (Grass Nymph), Pearly Eye, and Chryxus Arctic; Milkweed Butterfly family such as Queen, and Monarch; Smoky Moth family such as Grape Leaf Skeletonizer; Slug Caterpillar Moth family such as Saddleback Caterpillar Moth; Pyralid Moths family such as Mediterranean Flour Moth, Sod Webworm Moth, Indian Meal Moth, Meal Moth; Plume Moth family such as Artichoke Plume Moth; Measuringworm Moth family such as Tulip Tree Beauty, California Cankerworm Moth, and Large California Spanworm Moth; Tent Caterpillar Moth family such as Western Tent Caterpillar Moth; Giant Silkworm Moth family such as Luna Moth, Polyphemus

	Moth, Io Moth, Promethea Moth (Spicebush Silkmoth), Regal Moth (Royal Walnut Moth), Rosy Maple Moth, Imperial Moth, Sheep Moth, Cecropia Moth, and Cynthia Moth; Sphinx moth family such as Virginia-creeper Sphinx, Pandora Sphinx, Hummingbird Moth (Common Clearwing), White-lined Sphinx, Tomato Hornworm Moth, Tobacco Hornworm Moth, Big Poplar Sphinx, Cerisy's Sphinx, and Wild-cherry Sphinx; Prominents family such as Tentacled Prominents (Puss Moths), and Red-humped Appleworm Moth; Tiger Moth family such as Ornate Tiger Moth, Yellow Woolly Bear Moth, Acraea Moth, Milkweed Tiger Moth, Spotted Tiger Moth, Colona, Woolly Bear Caterpillar Moth (Banded Woolly Bear), Lichen Moth, and Rattlebox Moth; Ctenuchid Moth family such as Virginia Ctenuchid Moth; Tussok moth family such as Gypsy Moth, White-marked Tussok Moth; Owlet Moth family such as Eight-spotted Forester, Black Witch, Alfalfa Looper, Sweetheart Underwing, Locust Underwing, and Hebrew.
Common Bristletails / Arqueognatos o pececillos de cobre comunes	Silverfish family such as Silverfish and Firebrat.
Springtails / Insectos jorobados	Podurid Springtail family such as Snow Pea, Seashore Springtail; Entomobryid Springtail family such as Ainsley's Springtail; Globular Springtail family.
Cockroaches / Cucarachas	Blattid Cockroach family such as Oriental Cockroach (Asiatic Cockroach, Shad Cockroach), and American Cockroach (Waterbug); Blattellid Cockroaches family such as German Cockroach (Croton Bug).
Termites / Termitas	Rotting-wood termite family such as Pacific Coast Termite; Subterranean termite family such as subterranean termites. Not intended to replace structural treatments. For termites – not recommended as sole protection against termites. Such applications are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, get a professional inspection.
Earwigs / Tijeretas	Long-Horned Earwig family such as Ring-legged Earwig, and Riparian Earwig; Common Earwig family such as European Earwig.
Grass-hoppers & Crickets / Saltamontes y grillos	Pygmy Grasshopper family such as Aztec Pygmy Grasshopper; Short-Horned Grasshopper family such as Creosote Bush Grasshopper, Lubber Grasshopper, Painted Grasshopper, Carolina Locust, Dragon Lubber Grasshopper (Gray Dragon), Three-banded Grasshopper (Banded Range Grasshopper), Differential Grasshopper, Red-legged Locust, Spur-throated Grasshopper, Two-striped Grasshopper, Panterh-spotted Grasshopper, Southeastern Lubber Grasshopper, Alutacea Bird Grasshopper, American Bird Grasshopper, Green Valley Grasshopper, Toothpick Grasshopper, Horse Lubber Grasshopper, Pallid-winged Grasshopper, and Great Crested Grasshopper (Dinosaur Grasshopper);

	Long-horned grasshoppers and Katydids family such as Oblong-winged Katydid, Mormon Cricket, Short-legged Shield-back Katydid, California Katydid, Angular-winged Katydid, Keeled Shield-back Katydid, Nebraska Cone-head, Gladiator Katydid, Mescalero Shield-back Katydid, True Katydid (Northern Katydid), and Fork-tailed Bush Katydid; Camel Crickets family such as Spotted Camel Cricket, Secret Cove Cricket, Jerusalem Cricket; True Crickets family such as House Cricket (Cricket on the Hearth), Field Cricket, California Tree Cricket, Snowy Tree Cricket, and Black-horned Tree Cricket; Mole Cricket family such as Northern Mole Cricket and European Mole Cricket.
True Bugs / Hemípteros	Plant Bug family such as Adelphocoris Plant Bugs, Scarlet Plant Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bugs, and Four-lined Plant Bug; Assassin bug family such as Bee Assassins, Wheel Bug; Ambush Bug family such as Jagged Ambush Bug; Lace Bug family such as Oak Lace Bug; Seed Bug family such as Small Eastern Milkweed Bug; Long-necked Seed Bug, and Large Milkweed Bug; Stilt Bug family such as Stilt Bugs; Leaf-footed Bug family such as Florida Leaf-footed Bug, and Squash Bug; Scentless Plant Bug family such as Eastern Boxelder Bug and Western Boxelder Bug; Stink Bug family such as Green Stink Bug, Brochymenas, Two-spotted Stink Bug (Conspicuous Stink Bug), Harlequin Cabbage Bug (Calico Bug, Fire Bug), and Spined Soldier Bug.
Cicadas and Kin / Chicharras y familia	Cicada family such as Periodical Cicadas, Dogday Harvestfly, and Grand Western Cicada.
Treehoppers / Membranácidos	Treehopper family, such as Thorn-mimic Treehopper, Oak Treehopper, Buffalo Treehopper, and Locust Treehopper.
Leafhoppers / Saltarillas	Leafhopper family such as Grape Leafhopper, Scarlet-and-green Leafhopper, Sharpshooter.
Thrips / Trips	Banded Thrips family such as Banded-wing Thrips; Common Thrips family.
Beetles / Escarabajos	Tiger Beetle family such as Beautiful Tiger Beetle, Dainty Tiger Beetle, Six-Spotted Green Tiger Beetle, and Dejean's Flightless Tiger Beetle; Ground Beetle family such as Bombardier Beetle, Fiery Searcher (Caterpillar hunter), European Ground Beetle, Green Pubescent Ground Beetle, Common Black Ground Beetle, and Boat-backed Ground Beetle; Predacious Diving Beetle family such as Small Flat Diving Beetle, Large Diving Beetle, and Marbled Diving Beetle; Whirligig Beetle family such as Large Whirligig Beetle, and Small Whirligig Beetle; Hister Beetle family such as Hister beetles; Rove Beetle family such as Gold-and-brown Rove Beetle and Pictured Rove Beetle; Carrion Beetle family such as Margined Burying Beetle, Tomentose Burying Beetle (Gold-necked Carrion Beetle), American Carrion Beetle, and Northern Carrion Beetle; Stag Beetle family such as Elephant Stag Beetle, Agassiz's Flat-horned Stag Beetle, Reddish-brown Stag Beetle, and Rugose Stag Beetle; Bessbugs family such as Patent-leather Beetle (Horned Passalus); Scarab

	Beetle family such as Tumblebugs, Goldsmith Beetle, Green Jumping Beetle, Brown Fruit Chafer, Glossy Pillbug, Grapevine Beetle, May Beetles (June Beetles), Ten-lined June Beetles, and Japanese Beetle; Metallic Wood-Boring Beetles such as Golden Buprestid, Western Pine Borer (Sculptured Pine Borer), and Divergent Metallic Wood Borer (Flatheaded Cherry Tree Borer); Click Beetle family such as Eastern Eyed Click Beetle (Big-eyed Click Beetle), and Fire Beetles; Fireflies (Lightning Bugs) family such as Pyralis Firefly, and Pennsylvania Firefly; Soldier Beetle family such as Pennsylvania Leather-wing, and Downy Leather-wing, Net-winged Beetle family such as Banded Net-wing, and Golden Net-wing; Spider Beetle family such as Spider Beetles, and Texan Spider Beetle; Branch and Twig Borer family such as Apple Twig Borer; Checkered Beetle family such as California Checkered Beetle, Elegant Checkered Beetle, Slender Checkered Beetle, and Red-blue Checkered Beetle; Flat Bark Beetle family such as Red Flat Bark Beetle; Pleasing Fungus Beetle family such as Rough Fungus Beetle; Ladybug Beetles such as Two-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Nine-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Spotless "Nine-spotted" Ladybug, Convergent Ladybug Beetle, and Ash Gray Ladybug Beetle; Darkling Beetles such as Horned Fungus Beetle, Broad-necked Darkling Beetle, Plicate Beetle, Yellow Mealworm Beetle, and Ironclad Beetle; Fire-colored Beetles family such as Fire Beetles; Blister Beetles family such as Striped Blister Beetle, Arizona Blister Beetle, Short-winged Blister Beetle, (Oil Beetle); Long-horned Beetle family such as Black-horned Pine Borer, Yellow Douglass Fir Borer, Long-jawed Longhorn, Elder Borer (Cloaked Knotty-horn), Twig Pruners, Pine Sawyer (Spined-neck Longhorn), Golden-haired Flower Longhorn, Locust Borer, Black Pine Sawyer (White Spotted Sawyer), Cylindrical Hardwood Borer, Cottonwood Twig Borer, Cottonwood Borer, Giant Root Borers, Ribbed Pine Borer, California Laurel Borer (Banded Alder Borer), Ivory-marked Beetle, Red Milkweed Beetle (Eastern Milkweed Longhorn), Notch-tipped Flower Longhorn, and Willow Borer; Seed Borer family such as Bean Weevil; Leaf Beetle family such as Dogwood Calligrapha, Milkweed Tortoise Beetle (Argus Tortoise Beetle), Dogbane Leaf Beetle, Milkweed Leaf Beetle, Willow Leaf Beetle, Spotted Asparagus Beetle, Clavate Tortoise Beetle, Spotted Cucumber Beetle, Waterlily Leaf Beetle, Swamp Milkweed Leaf Beetle, Three-lined Potato Beetle, (Old-fashioned Potato Bug, Colorado Potato Beetle, and Girdled Leaf Beetle; Primitive Weevil family such as Oak Timberworm Beetle (Primitive Weevil); Snout Beetles and Weevil family such as Boll Weevil, Black Oak Acorn Weevil, Lesser Cloverleaf Weevil, Alfalfa Weevil, Pine Weevils, Rose Weevils, Agrave Billbug, and Stored-grain Billbug (Granary Weevil, Elephant Bug); Bark and Ambrosia Beetle family such as Red Turpentine Beetle, Pine and Spruce Engraver Beetles, and Bark Beetles.
Bees, Ants, Wasps, Sawflies / Abejas,	Cimbicid Sawflies family such as Rusty Willow Sawfly; Common Sawfly family such as Northeastern sawfly; Horntail family such as Pigeon Horntail, and Smokey Horntails; Stem Sawflies family such as Raspberry Horntail;

hormigas, avispas, moscas de sierra	Braconids family such as Braconid Wasps; Ichneumons family such as Giant Ichneumons, Short-tailed Ichneumons and Red-tailed Ichneumon; Torymid Wasp family such as California Torymus; Chalcid family such as Golden-yellow Chalcid; Gall Wasp family such as California Oak Gall Wasps and Live Oak Gall Wasp; Pelecinid family such as American Pelicini; Tiphiid Wasp family such as Five-banded Tiphiid Wasp; Velvet-Ants such as Thistledown Velvet-ant, Red Velvet-ant, and Cow Killer; Scoliid Wasp family such as Scarab-hunter Wasp, and Digger Wasp; Ant family such as Spine-waisted ants, Leafcutter ants, Texas Carpenter ants, Black Carpenter ants, Crater-nest ants, Texas Shed-builder ant (Acrobat Ant), Red Ant, Legionary Ant, Little Black Ant, Arid Lands Honey Ant, Big-headed Ant, Honey Ant, and Fire Ant; Vespid Wasp family such as Potter Wasp, Paper Wasps, Yellow Jackets, and Sandhills Hornet; Spider Wasps such as Blue-black Spider Wasps, and Tarantula Hawk; Sphecid Wasp family such as Thread-waisted Wasps, Eastern Sand Wasp, Steel-blue Cricket Hunter, Purplish-blue Cricket Hunter, Florida Hunting Wasp, Black and Yellow Mud Dauber, Cicada Killer, and Great Golden Digger Wasp; Bee families such as Plasterer Bee, Yellow-faced Bees, Virescent Green Metallic Bees, Augochlora Green Metallic Bees, Alkali Bee, Mining Bee, Willow Mining Bee, Nevada Mining Bee, Clarkia Bee, Faithful Leafcutting Bee, Western Leafcutting Bee, Mason Bees, California Leafcutting Bee, Digger Bees, Western Cuckoo Bee, California Carpenter Bee.
Flies / Moscas	Crane fly family such as Wood-boring Tupulid, Giant Western Crane Fly, and Crane Flies; Phantom Crane Flies such as Phantom Crane Fly; Net-winged Midges such as Comstock's Net-winged Midge; Phantom Midges; Black Flies such as Black flies; March Flies family such as March Flies; Fungus Gnats family such as Fungus Gnats; Snipe Fly family such as Gold-backed Snipe Fly; Stiletto Fly family such as Stiletto Flies; Flower-loving Fly family such as Flower-loving Fly; Mydas Fly family such as Mydas fly; Robber Fly family such as Bearded Robber Fly, Sacken's Bee Hunter, Giant Robber Fly, Bee Killer (Giant Robber Fly), and Robber Flies; Bee Flies such as Bee Fly, Large Bee Flies, and Progressive Bee Flies; Dance Flies such as Dance Flies; Long-Legged Flies such as Condylostylid Long-legged Flies, and Texan Long-legged Fly; Hover Fly family such as Woolly Bear Hover Flies, Elongate Aphid Flies, Drone Flies, Bulb Flies, American Hover Flies, and Toxomerus Hover Fly; Thick Headed Fly family such as Thick headed fly; Pyrgotid Fly family such as Pyrgotid Flies; Fruit Fly family such as Walnut Husk Fly, and Apple Maggot Fly; Seaweed Fly family such as California Seaweed Fly; Marsh Fly family such as Marsh flies; Shore fly family such as Yellowstone Brine Fly; Pomace fly family such as Vinegar Fly; Anthomyiid Fly family such as Dung Fly; Muscid Fly family such as House Fly, and Biting Stable Fly; Louse Fly family, Blow Fly family such as Blue Bottle Fly, Screw-worm Fly, and Green Bottle Fly; Flesh Fly family such as Flesh flies; Tachinid Fly family such as Beelike Tachinid Fly, Early Tachinid Fly, Repetitive Tachinid Fly, Tachina Fly, and Fringe-legged Tachinid Fly.

Spiders / Arañas	Folding trapdoor spider family such as Turret Spider; Tarantula family such as Desert Tarantula; Trapdoor Spider family such as California Trapdoor Spider; Dictynid spider family such as Branch-yip Spiders; Spitting spider family such as Spitting Spiders; Violin Spider family such as Desert Loxosceles, and Violin Spider; Comb-footed Spider family such as American House Spider, and Black Widow Spider; Sheet-web Weaver family such as Hammock Spider; Orb Weaver family such as Orb Weavers, Barn Spider, Garden Spider (Cross Spider), Marbled Orb Weaver, Shamrock Spider, Six-spotted Orb Weaver, Silver Argiope, Black-and-Yellow Argiope, Crablike Spiny Orb Weaver, Bola Spider, Arrow-shaped Micrathena, and Golden-silk Spider (Calico Spider); Large-jawed Orb Weaver family such as Mabel Orchard Spider, Venusta Orchard Spider, Elongate Long-jawed Orb Weaver, and Long-jawed Orb Weaver; Funnel Web Weaver family such as Grass Spiders; Nursery Web Spider family such as Brownish-grey Fishing Spider, Six-spotted Fishing Spider, and Nursery Web Spider; Wolf Spider family such as Burrowing Wolf Spiders, Carolina Wolf Spider, Forest Wolf Spider, Rabid Wolf Spider, and Thin-legged Wolf Spider; Lynx Spider family such as Jumping Lynx Spider, and Green Lynx Spider; Sac Spider family such as Ant-mimic Spiders; Wandering spider family such as Wandering Spiders; Giant Crab spider family such as Huntsman Spider, and Golden Huntsman Spider; Selenopid Crab Spider family such as Selenopid Crab Spider; Crab Spider family such as Goldenrod Spider (Flower Spider, Red-spotted Crab Spider), Elegant Crab Spider, Thrice-banded Crab Spider; Philodromid family such as Inconspicuous Crab Spiders; Jumping Spiders such as Green Lyssomanes, Dimorphic Jumping Spider, Metaphid Jumping Spider, Ant-mimic Jumping spider, and Daring Jumping spider. Daddy-long-legs. Daddy-long-legs family such as Eastern Daddy-long-legs and Brown Daddy-long-legs.
Scorpions / Escorpiones	Buthid Scorpion family such as Centruroides Scorpions; Lurid Scorpion family such as Giant Desert Hairy Scorpion. Pseudoscorpions, Chernetids family.
Psyllid, Whiteflies, Aphids, Mealybugs, Scale Insects / Psílidos, moscas blancas, áfidos, cochinilla harinosa, escamas	Psyllid family such as American Alder Psyllid; Whitefly family such as Greenhouse Whitefly; Aphid family such as Green Apple Aphid, Rosy Apple Aphid, Rose, Pea and Potato Aphid, Root Aphid, Coudy-winged Cottonwood Aphid, and Giant Willow Aphid; Woolly and Gall-Making Aphid family such as Woolly Apple Aphid; Giant Scale Insects family such as Cottony Cushion Scale; Armored Scale Insects family such as Oyster Shell Scale; Mealybug family such as Long-tailed Mealybug; Cochineal Bug family such as Cochineal bug.

Millipedes / Milpiés	Millipedes such as soft millipedes, Florida millipede, Almond millipede, North American millipede and flat millipedes.

IMPORTANT – Directions for Storage and Disposal	
Storage	Keep from freezing. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area and avoid excess heat. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into drink containers.
Product Disposal	If partially filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain. If empty: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in trash.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

AMDRO® Quick Kill Lawn & Landscape Insect Killer Ready-To-Spray

- ¡Elimina más de 200 plagas de los céspedes!**
- Proporciona control inmediato
- Elimina por contacto y continúa eliminando hasta por 3 meses

Dónde usar	**Céspedes Árboles y arbustos Rosas y flores** Superficies exteriores de edificios
Elimina	hormigas (incluyendo hormigas bravas), polilla gitana, gusanos del saco, gusano de la yema del abeto y gusano enrollador de hojas, gusanos soldado, gusanos cortadores, gusano telarañero de otoño, gusano telarañero del césped, gusano tendero, gusano minador, milpiés, arañas, escorpiones, insectos jorobados, lepismas, doméstica de thermobia, saltamontes, grillos, grillos topo, tijeretas, cucarachas, chinches, chinches del arce americano, chinches, chinche de encaje, saltarilla, gusanos escupidores, psílidos, mosca blanca, áfidos, , chicharra, cochinilla, cochinilla harinosa, adélgidos, membranácidos, trips, gorgojos y picudos, escarabajos de tierra (escarabajo japonés, cochinillas de humedad, cochinillas, escarabajo negro del césped del género Ataenius, escolitino y barrenador de los brotes), barrenadores, escarabajo de las hojas del olmo y otras plagas listadas del césped y jardín, avispas y jaramagos, abejas, abejas carpinteras, moscas, incluyendo la mosca casera.
Cuándo usar	**Para tratar céspedes y vegetación: Cuando el daño o los insectos aparecen por primera vez** Cuándo usar como tratamiento perimetral: A principios de la temporada o cuando aparezcan los insectos
Cuánto debe usar	Se mezcla automáticamente cuando rocía.
Cobertura	Sirve para dar tratamiento hasta 4,267 pies cuadrados.

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS	
Si se traga	• Llame inmediatamente al centro de control de envenenamiento o al médico para obtener más recomendaciones de tratamiento. Haga que la persona tome sorbos de un vaso con agua si puede tragar. • No induzca el vómito a menos que lo indique el centro de control de envenenamientos o el médico. • No le dé nada por la boca a una persona inconsciente.
Si entra en los ojos	• Mantenga el ojo abierto y enjuague lenta y suavemente con agua durante 15-20 minutos. • Si tiene lentes de contacto, quítelos después de los primeros 5 minutos y continúe lavando el ojo. • Llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento o al médico para obtener más recomendaciones de tratamiento.

NÚMERO DE EMERGENCIAS

Tenga a la mano el envase del producto o la etiqueta cuando llame al centro de control de envenenamiento o al médico, o al buscar tratamiento. También puede comunicarse al. 1-800-265-0761 para obtener ayuda de emergencia.

NOTA PARA EL MÉDICO

Después del contacto con la piel (vapor o polvo) puede haber un cosquilleo o entumecimiento pasajero, usualmente en la cara, pero esto disminuye sin tratamiento. Este producto es un piretroide. Si se ha ingerido grandes cantidades, se deben evacuar el estómago y el intestino. El tratamiento es sintomático y de apoyo.

Para obtener información relacionada con el uso de este producto, llame al 1-800-265-0761.

AVISOS DE PRECAUCIÓN

RIESGOS AMBIENTALES

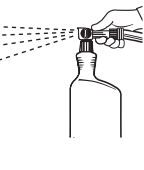
- Este pesticida es extremadamente tóxico para los peces, invertebrados acuáticos, ostras y camarones.
- No lo aplique cerca de agua, drenajes pluviales o zanjas de drenaje.
- No lo aplique cuando haya viento o cuando se espera lluvias fuertes.
- Debe tenerse cuidado cuando se está rociando para evitar peces y mascotas reptiles alrededor de o en estanques ornamentales.
- Este producto es altamente tóxico para las abejas. No aplique este producto ni permita que se escurra hacia plantas con floración si hay abejas en el área.

INSTRUCCIONES

Es una violación a la ley Federal usar este producto de forma inconsistente con su etiqueta.

AGITE BIEN ANTES DE USAR

Cómo usar el aplicador listo para rociar



1. Agite bien.
2. Asegúrese de que la palanca de control esté en la posición **OFF**. Conéctelo a la manguera.
3. Encienda el agua.

Rocíe

1. Apunte hacia la dirección de la aplicación y lejos de usted.
2. Gire la palanca de control a **ON** para empezar a rociar.
3. Rocíe uniformemente y como se indica para un tipo específico de área de tratamiento.

Deténgase

1. Al terminar, gire la palanca de control a la posición **OFF**.
2. Cierre el grifo **OFF**. Libere la presión residual del agua al girar la palanca de control a **ON** y de nuevo a **OFF**.
3. Desconecte el rociador y guárdelo o deseche según las instrucciones.

Cómo usarlo: en exteriores

CÉSPEDES	
Para eliminar hormigas, hormigas bravas, escarabajos, chinches, grillos topo, gusanos telarañero del césped, gorgojos y otras plagas	• Aplíquelo uniformemente sobre el césped. El contenido sirve para tratar hasta 2,133 pies cuadrados de césped. • El césped no debe estar más alto de 3 pulgadas al momento de la aplicación. • Si es necesario repita la aplicación únicamente si hay señales de actividad renovada de insectos.
Tratamientos para montículos de hormigas	• Para tratar los montículos de hormigas, incluyendo montículos de hormigas bravas importadas, enfoque el rocío para empapar completamente cada montículo y el área alrededor inmediata. Use 1 cuarto de galón para tratar 40 montículos. • Para obtener los mejores resultados, aplíquelo en clima frío tal como temprano en la mañana o tarde en la tarde, pero no en el calor del día.

PLANTAS ORNAMENTALES, ROSALES, FLORES y ÁRBOLES	
Para eliminar hormigas (incluyendo hormigas cortadoras), áfidos, gusanos del saco, tijeretas, cochinillas, milpiés, escarabajos, gorgojos, chinches, abejas cortadoras de hojas, moscas de sierra, orugas, palomillas y otras plagas listadas en plantas ornamentales, rosales, flores y árboles (incluyendo árboles perennes y caducifolios, arbustos, cubresuelos, plantas de arriates, anuales, perennes y plantas de follaje).	• Rocíe hasta el punto de escorrentía para asegurarse de cubrir todos los lados de las hojas y tronco. Vuelva a aplicar el tratamiento si regresan las plagas. • En cubresuelos, plantas de arriates, follaje, anuales y perennes, aplíquelo como un rocío uniforme. 1 cuarto de galón tratará entre 2,133 y 4,267 pies cuadrados. Repita el tratamiento según sea necesario para lograr el control usando dosis de aplicación más altas a medida que aumenta la presión de las plagas y el área de follaje. La aplicación repetida se debe limitar a no más de una vez cada siete días.

	Ciertas plantas pueden ser sensibles a la solución de rocío final. Se debe tratar y observar un área limitada durante una semana antes de realizar la aplicación en todas las plantas.
PLAGAS MOLESTAS EN SUPERFICIES EXTERIORES	
Para eliminar hormigas, tijeretas, grillos, arañas y otras plagas mencionadas que están en las superficies exteriores y alrededor de los edificios **NOTA: Aplicar este producto en revestimientos de aluminio o vinilo (especialmente en aquellos ligeramente con color, desgastados o dañados de otra forma) puede mancharlos, blanquearlos o decolorarlos. Los factores tales como calor extremo y luz solar directa pueden fomentar el daño. Antes de aplicar este producto en revestimientos de aluminio o vinilo, pruébelo en un área pequeña y revíselo 30 minutos más tarde para ver si se manchó. Sin importar los resultados de la prueba, no lo aplique en revestimientos de aluminio o vinilo cuando estén expuestos a la luz del sol directa o durante el calor del día.**	• Rocíe hasta el punto de escorrentía para asegurarse de cubrir todos los lados de las hojas y tronco. Vuelva a aplicar el tratamiento si regresan las plagas. • En cubresuelos, plantas de arriates, follaje, anuales y perennes, aplíquelo como un rocío uniforme. 1 cuarto de galón tratará entre 2,133 y 4,267 pies cuadrados. Repita el tratamiento según sea necesario para lograr el control usando dosis de aplicación más altas a medida que aumenta la presión de las plagas y el área de follaje. La aplicación repetida se debe limitar a no más de una vez cada siete días. Ciertas plantas pueden ser sensibles a la solución de rocío final. Se debe tratar y observar un área limitada durante una semana antes de realizar la aplicación en todas las plantas.
Para eliminar en exteriores las hormigas carpinteras	• Aplíquelo en caminos de hormigas carpinteras alrededor de puertas y ventanas así como en otros lugares donde se haya visto que hay hormigas carpinteras o donde se espera que busquen comida. • Para obtener los mejores resultados, localice y trate los nidos de las hormigas carpinteras. • Aplique un tratamiento perimetral tal como se describió anteriormente. • Para proteger la leña para fuego de las hormigas carpinteras (y termitas), aplíquelo en la tierra debajo de donde se apilará la leña para fuego. Use 1 cuarto de galón para tratar 640 pies cuadrados. NO trate la leña para fuego con este producto.

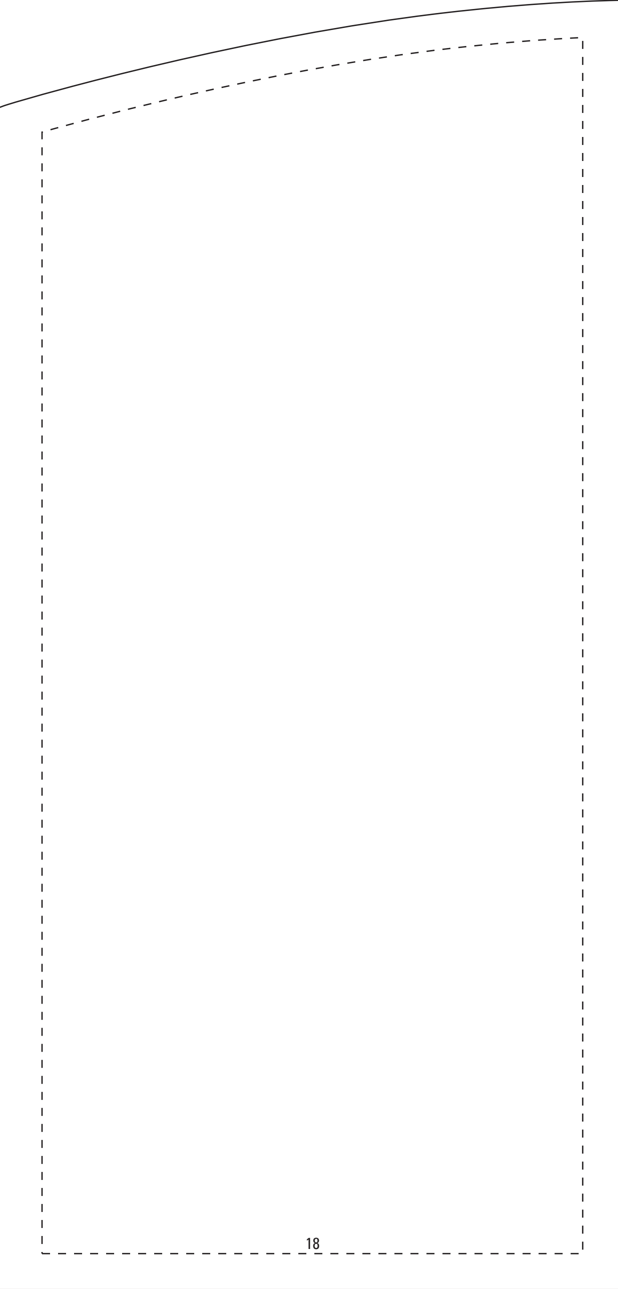
	• No intente reemplazar los tratamientos estructurales. Para las termitas: no se recomienda como única protección contra las termitas. Dichas aplicaciones no son un sustituto para el tratamiento de cimientos, suelo o alteraciones mecánicas sino únicamente un complemento. Para infestaciones activas, obtenga una inspección profesional.
Para eliminar abejas y avispas en exteriores	• La aplicación en los nidos se debe realizar en la noche cuando los insectos están descansando. • Rocíe completamente el nido, la entrada y las áreas alrededor donde se posan los insectos

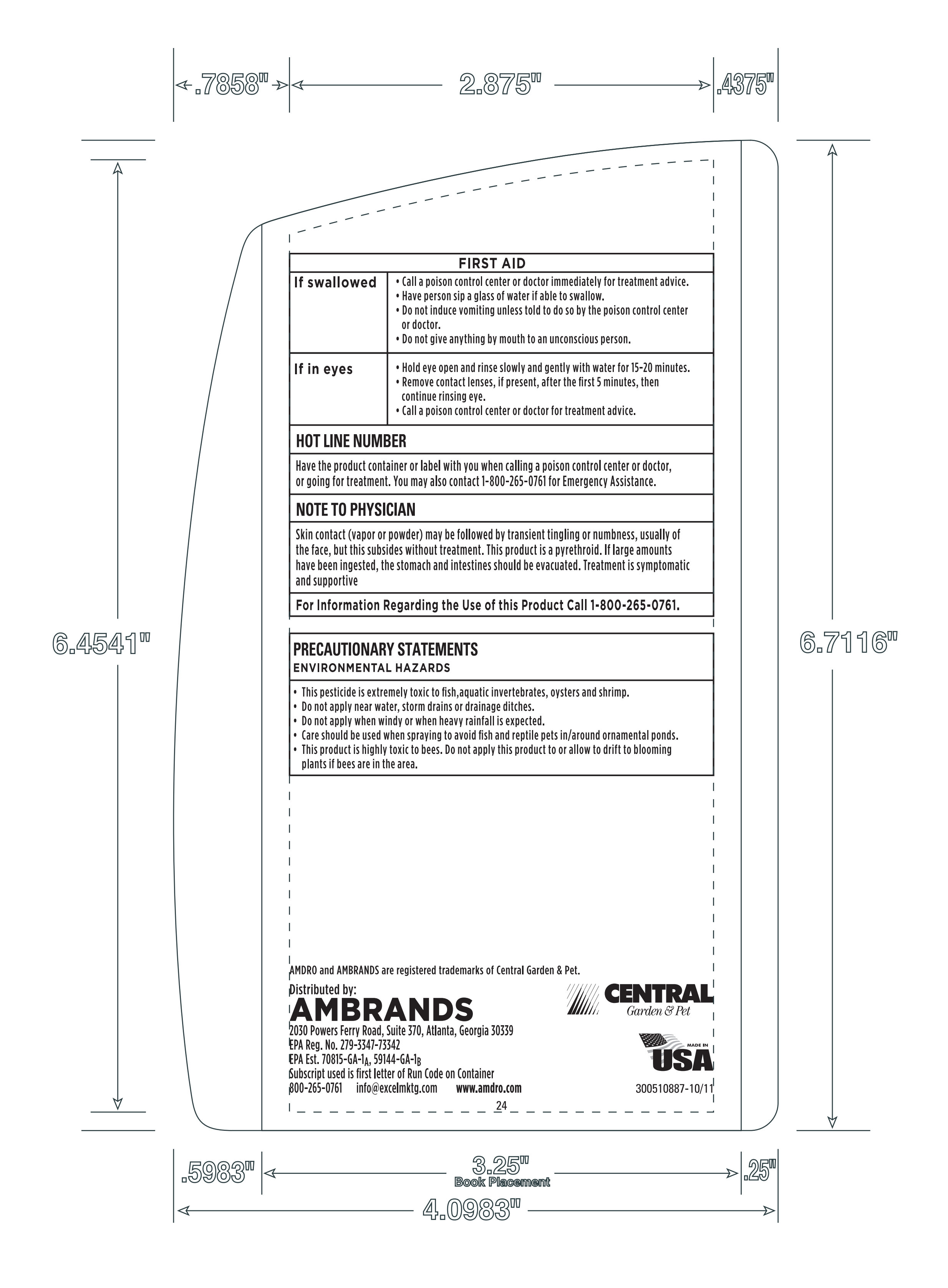
ATENCIÓN, IMPORTANTE
Mantenga a personas y mascotas fuera de las superficies hasta que estén secas.
Proteja a los acuarios del rocío.
No trate a las mascotas con este producto.

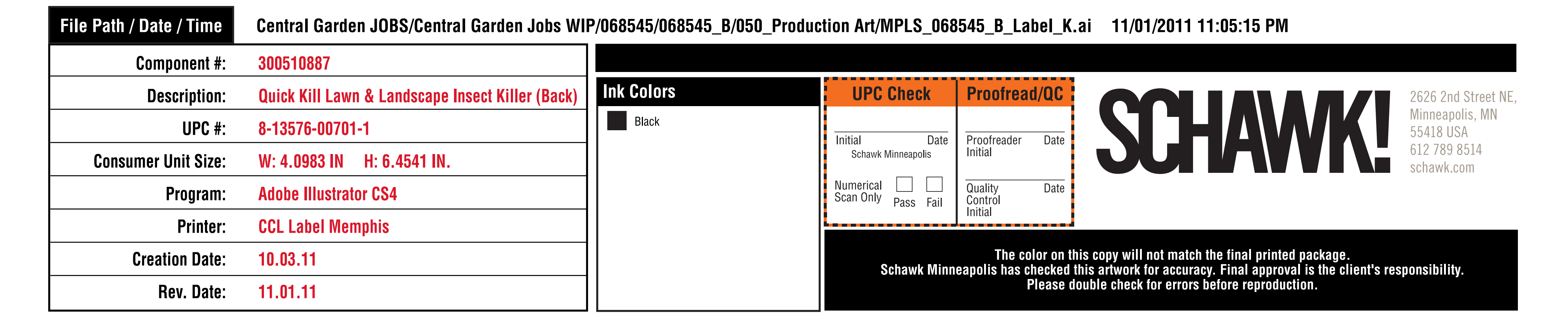
IMPORTANTE: instrucciones para almacenamiento y eliminación	
Almacenamiento	Evite que se congele. Manténgase fuera del alcance de los niños y de los animales. Guárdelo solo en los envases originales. Almacene en un lugar fresco, seco, preferiblemente en un área de almacenamiento bajo llave y evite el exceso de calor. Después del uso parcial, coloque de nuevo las tapaderas y cierre bien. No coloque material concentrado o diluido en envases de bebidas.
Eliminación del producto	Si está parcialmente lleno: llame a su agencia local de desechos sólidos para obtener instrucciones de eliminación. Nunca eche el producto no usado en ningún drenaje interior ni exterior. Si está vacío: envase que no se puede rellenar. No vuelva a usar ni rellene este envase. Ofrézcalo para reciclaje, si está disponible, o tírelo a la basura.

Condiciones de venta y limitación de garantía y responsabilidad:

ADVERTENCIA: El vendedor no ofrece ninguna garantía, expresa o implícita, con relación al uso de este producto que no sea lo indicado en la etiqueta. El comprador asume todo el riesgo por el uso o manejo de este material cuando dicho uso o manejo sea contrario a las instrucciones que aparecen en la etiqueta.




.7858"
2.875"
.4375"
6.4541"
6.7116"
FIRST AID
If swallowed
• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes
• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-265-0761 for Emergency Assistance.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
Skin contact (vapor or powder) may be followed by transient tingling or numbness, usually of the face, but this subsides without treatment. This product is a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestines should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive
For Information Regarding the Use of this Product Call 1-800-265-0761.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
• This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish,aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp.
• Do not apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches.
• Do not apply when windy or when heavy rainfall is expected.
• Care should be used when spraying to avoid fish and reptile pets in/around ornamental ponds.
• This product is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply this product to or allow to drift to blooming plants if bees are in the area.
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Subscript used is first letter of Run Code on Container
800-265-0761 info@excelmktg.com www.amdro.com
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24
.5983"
3.25"
Book Placement
.25"
4.0983"


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UPC #: 8-13576-00701-1
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Program: Adobe Illustrator CS4
Printer: CCL Label Memphis
Creation Date: 10.03.11
Rev. Date: 11.01.11
Ink Colors
Black
UPC Check
Initial Date
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Numerical Scan Only Pass Fail
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